

*Libby*

# West Bridgford Urban District Council.

15 OCT 56  
C.R. 17



A N N U A L R E P O R T  
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1955

together with the

R E P O R T  
of the


CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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Health Department,  
70, Bridgford Road,  
WEST BRIDGFORD,  
Nottingham.

October, 1956.



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WEST BRIDGFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1955).

Chairman:- Councillor Mrs. C. James.

Chairman of the Council:- Councillor R. G. Marsters,  
F.A.I., J.P.

Councillors:-

W. BRALESFORD

J. A. SWANWICK

C. B. CRAVEN

R. H. TRUMAN

A. C. FLEWITT, J.P.,

G. C. WOODRUFF

A. L. HEASON, A.I.E.E.,

W. C. WOODWARD

G. E. C. RODGERS

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health

H. D. B. NORTH, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.,  
D.P.H., A.R.C.S., A.R.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector

C. WEBB, Cert. R.S.H. & S.I.E.J.B.  
Cert. Meat & Other Foods Insp.

Additional Sanitary Inspector

B. J. BUCKINGHAM, Cert. R.S.H. &  
S.I.E.J.B.

Rodent Officer

F. C. QUINN.

Clerk/Typist

Miss E. DEFRIES.

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Engineer & Surveyor

R. DEWSBERRY, M.I.Mun.E., A.M.T.P.I.





URBAN DISTRICT OF WEST BRIDGFORD.

Annual Report - 1955.

Health Department,

West Bridgford.

October, 1956.

To: The Chairman and Members of the  
West Bridgford Urban District Council.

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting the Annual Report for 1955 in respect of the Health of the District.

The health of the District has remained very satisfactory and the most striking feature is probably the very large drop in the Infantile Mortality Rate. This figure is not likely to be maintained at this low level and it is already higher for the present year. With our present knowledge there is not likely to be a prevention of these deaths, which are often of the neonatal variety, but no doubt in time we shall be able to save these babies.

Amongst the deaths it will be noted, one in a baby under the age of 1 year and another in a child under the age of 5 years, that the cause of death was due to burns. These are preventable causes of death and when one studies the figures for accidents in the home, one is impressed by the necessity for very extensive propaganda in this field. It is essential that all measures must be taken to prevent accidents both at home and outside on the roads, etc.

Amongst the causes of death, it will be noted that death due to Coronary disease ranks high in the District and is much higher than the average and also the death rate of Cancer of the lung is high. This confirms the view in the latter cause of death that the rate is higher in the urban parts of the country compared with the rural areas.

The number of infectious diseases is satisfactory and in certain conditions very good. It will be noted that three cases of acute poliomyelitis of the paralytic variety occurred at the beginning of the year but there was no cause for alarm, the cases being sporadic and having no contact with one another. The cases were quickly isolated in hospital.

The main infectious disease was Measles and an extensive outbreak occurred in the first half of the year. This gave rise to an excessive rate for the disease compared with the country and was probably due to the fact that the usual biennial outbreak came rather later in this District in 1954 and "spilled over" into 1955.

On the preventive side of infectious disease, it will be noted that vaccination against smallpox and the Diphtheria Immunisation schemes have been actively pursued. Once again no case of Diphtheria has been notified. A study of the figures quoted in the report illustrates the very good value of this measure in the prevention of Diphtheria and the financial saving to the Country.

During the year, the Local Health Authority inaugurated a scheme for combined immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. It is to be hoped that the same success which has resulted in the prevention of the former disease will apply to the latter condition. Whooping Cough remains the most serious of the commoner infectious diseases.

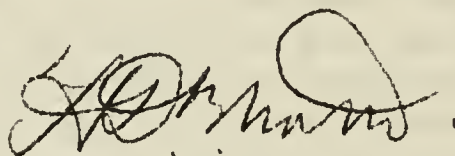
With the adoption by the Local Health Authority of schemes of inoculation against Acute Poliomyelitis and Tuberculosis, great advances are to be expected in the prevention of these conditions in the years to come.

Two of the major events in public health during the year were the commencement of slum clearance schemes and the making of the Food Hygiene Regulations. The slum clearance schemes mean very little work being thrown upon the Department as there is not much property coming within this class, but the Food Hygiene Regulations coming into force in 1956 will increase the amount of work in the Department.

In conclusion I would like to express my thanks to the Members of the Council for the help and interest that they have taken in our work and also to all members of the Staff for their assistance and particularly to all members of the Health Department for their enthusiasm and assistance at all times.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health.



STATISTICS.

Area of District 3,045 acres.

Registrar-General's estimate  
of resident population,  
mid-1955 23,990.

Number of inhabited houses  
at 31.12.1955. 8,313.

Rateable Value at 9.12.1955. £229,559.

Product of penny rate per  
annum (1955/56) £933.

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	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Live Births	348	177	171

Crude Live Birth Rate (per 1,000. Pop.)	14.50
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Adjusted Birth Rate	15.08
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	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Deaths	309	157	152

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000. Pop)	12.46
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Corrected Death Rate	10.22
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	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.	4	3	1

Death Rate of infants under one year of age (per 1,000. live births)	11.49
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There were no maternal deaths.

# VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.....23,990. (Registrar-General  
estimate for mid-  
year 1955).  
24,839. (Census 1951)

## Births.

Live.....348. (Male 177, Female 171)  
Still.....12. ( " 5 " 7)

## Illegitimate Births.

Live.....14. (Male 11, Female 3)  
Still.....1. ( " 0 " 1)

## Deaths.....309. (Male 157, Female 152)

Total deaths under 1 year.....4. ( " 3 " 1)

Illegitimate deaths under 1 year.....0.

Total deaths under 4 weeks.....3. (Male 3, Female 0)

Illegitimate deaths under 4 weeks.....0.

Maternal deaths.....0.

## Birth Rate.

Crude Live Birth Rate.....14.50 per 1,000. population.

Corrected Live Birth Rate.....15.08 " " "

Crude Still Birth Rate.....0.5 " " "

(or 34.5 " " total births).

Corrected Still Birth Rate.....0.52 " " population.

(or 36.9 " " total births).

## Death Rate.

Crude Death Rate.....12.87 per 1,000. population.

Corrected Death Rate.....10.55 " " "

Infantile Death Rate.....11.49 per 1,000. live births.

Neo-natal Death Rate.....8.6 " " " "

## COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

West Bridgford U.D.	England & Wales.	160 Smaller Towns.
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Rate per 1,000. population.

Live Birth Rate.....15.08 15.0 14.9

Rate per 1,000. births.

Still Birth Rate.....36.9 23.2 23.3

Rate per 1,000. population.

Death Rate, all causes.....10.55 11.7 11.6

Rate per 1,000. live births.

Infantile Death Rate

(All causes, under one  
year of age).....

11.49 24.9 25.2

Neo-natal Death Rate.....

8.6 17.3

Enteritis & Diarrhoea

Rate under 2 years of age.....0.0

(N.B. The "160 Smaller Towns" refers to those towns having  
a resident population of 25,000 - 50,000. at the 1951  
Census).



Live Births.				Deaths.			
Year	Total Number	Rate per 1,000. Pop.	England and Wales.	Total Number	Crude rate per 1,000. Pop.	Corrected Rate	England and Wales.
1938	202	9.5	15.1	237	11.2	10.3	11.6
1939	196	9.2	15.0	266	12.4	-	12.1
1940	228	10.1	14.6	272	12.1	-	14.3
1941	218	9.4	14.2	329	14.3	-	12.9
1942	277	12.5	15.8	242	10.9	-	11.6
1943	298	13.8	16.5	295	13.2	-	12.1
1944	376	17.1	17.6	258	11.7	-	11.6
1945	319	14.5	16.1	265	12.1	-	11.4
1946	347	15.	19.1	252	10.9	-	11.5
1947	368	15.6	20.5	295	12.5	-	12.0
1948	353	14.6	17.9	271	11.2	-	10.8
1949	328	13.4	16.7	325	13.3	11.0	11.7
1950	318	13.0	15.8	295	12.0	10.0	11.6
1951	332	13.4	15.5	335	13.5	11.1	12.5
1952+	300	12.9	15.3	291	12.5	10.25	11.3
1953	317	13.5	15.5	265	11.3	9.3	11.4
1954	344	15.07	15.2	304	12.81	10.5	11.3
1955	348	15.08	15.0	309	12.87	10.55	11.7

Infant Mortality.			
Year	Rate per 1,000. live births.	England and Wales.	Population.
1938	54	53	21,150
1939	15	50	21,340
1940	35	55	22,490
1941	62	59	23,060
1942	11	49	22,160
1943	44	49	21,530
1944	40	46	22,000
1945	38	46	21,970
1946	17	43	23,110
1947	27	41	23,560
1948	28	34	24,190
1949	30	32	24,420
1950	22	30	24,600
1951	18	29.6	24,780
1952+	26.6	27.6	23,150
1953	18.9	26.8	23,430
1954	23.25	25.5	23,730
1955	11.49	24.9	23,990

+ Alteration of Boundary.

The above tables present for comparison some of the Vital Statistics of the District and of England and Wales for the past 18 years.



## Population.

The Registrar General has supplied figures which show a further increase in population of 260 persons. The natural increase of live births over deaths is 39.

## Births.

The births recorded in 1955 show a slight increase, being 348 compared with 344 in 1954. This gives rise to a very slight increase in the birth rate. It will be noted from the table above that this compares very favourably with the figure for the Country as a whole and for that of the 160 Smaller Towns. For comparison purposes, West Bridgford is correlated with this group although on population it is just below the limit for this category.

The still birth rate is somewhat high compared with the Country figures, but the rate remains the same as in the previous year.

## Deaths.

There has been a very slight rise in the number of deaths, giving a slight increase in the death rate, although the local rate is somewhat better than the rate for the Country generally. Thus, the death rate is 10.55 per 1,000. population, compared with the figure of 10.5 for the previous year. The figure for the Country as a whole for 1955 is 11.7 and for the 160 Smaller Towns is 11.6.

There is a natural increase of births over deaths of 39 and this compares with the figure of 40 for the year 1954.

## Infantile Mortality Rate.

The Infantile Mortality Rate has fallen extremely low, reaching the record figure of 11.49. This is the first time that the rate has been below 20. Whilst this is a very satisfactory state of affairs it was due to the fact that there were only 4 deaths under the age of 1 year, giving rise to a very low rate. This will not be the case in 1956, the current year, for there were already 5 deaths recorded up to the end of May in this age group.

The figure is naturally very much below the rate for the Country and the Smaller Towns where the figures are 24.9 and 25.2 respectively. The rate for the Country has again reached an all time low record and for the first time is below 25.

There were in the District only four deaths in children under the age of 1 year compared with eight in the year before.

The following table gives the causes of death in these small children:-

Cause of Death.	Age.	Number of Cases.	
		Male.	Female.
Atelectasis	1 hour	1	0
Prematurity	8 hours	1	0
Heart failure, pneumonia and prematurity.	1 week	1	0
Burns	7 months	0	1
		3	1



From the above figures it will be seen that three of these deaths are under the age of 4 weeks and thus give rise to the neo-natal death rate of 8.6 which is well below the rate of 17.3 for the whole country.

The death of the female child from burns is to be regretted and stresses once more the need for safety in the home. The other deaths in the very young babies were due to causes that cannot be prevented with our present knowledge of these conditions.

#### Maternal Mortality Rate.

Once more it can be stated with satisfaction that no deaths occurred from maternal causes.

#### Causes of Deaths.

The following list gives the causes of deaths amongst residents of the district during 1955:-

<u>Cause of Death.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	2	0	2
" non-pulmonary.....	1	0	1
Syphilitic disease.....	0	1	1
Diphtheria.....	0	0	0
Other infective & parasitic diseases.....	0	1	1
Cancer -			
Stomach.....	4	5	9
Lung, bronchus.....	9	2	11
Breast.....	0	12	12
Uterus.....	0	1	1
Other cancerous conditions.....	13	12	25
Leukaemia.....	1	0	1
Diabetes.....	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	11	30	41
Coronary disease.....	36	15	51
High blood pressure with heart disease....	6	3	9
Other heart disease.....	27	28	55
Other circulatory disease.....	2	9	11
Influenza.....	2	0	2
Pneumonia.....	5	6	11
Bronchitis.....	9	8	17
Other diseases of the respiratory system.,	0	0	0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	1	3	4
Gastritis & diarrhoea and enteritis.....	2	1	3
Nephritis and nephrosis.....	2	3	5
Prostatic disease.....	1	0	1
Pregnancy.etc.....	0	0	0
Congenital malformations.....	1	0	1
Other defined & ill-defined diseases.....	16	6	22
Motor vehicle accidents.....	2	0	2
All other accidents.....	1	3	4
Suicide.....	2	2	4
	<u>157</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>309</u>

Once again heart and circulatory diseases are the commonest cause of death, cancer being the next and followed by respiratory conditions.



The following table compares the death rates of certain diseases in the District with those of England and Wales:-

	West Bridgford Urban District	England and Wales	160 Smaller Towns.
Cause of Death.	Death Rate per 1,000. Population.		
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.13	0.15	0.13
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cancer of Lung & Bronchus	0.46	0.39	0.37
Influenza	0.08	0.07	0.07
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.00	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.46	0.49	0.45
Coronary disease & Angina	2.12	1.59	1.60

These death rates occurring in the District are comparable with those for the rest of the Country. The rate for cancer of the lung is rather higher than the country generally, but it compares more favourably with that of the Great Towns (over 50,000. population) where the rate is 0.45, whereas that for the Smaller Towns is 0.37.

The rate for coronary disease is also high compared with the rate calculated for the country and also for Great Towns and the Smaller Towns.

The following details of deaths amongst residents in the District have been estimated:-

Deaths between 70 & 80 years - 113 or 36% of all deaths.  
 " " 80 & 90 " - 73 or 24% " " "  
 " over 90 years - 9.

The oldest person to die was 96 years of age. From the above figures it will be seen that 63% of all the deaths occurring in the District take place in residents over the age of 70. Below are tabulated further details about these deaths:-

Age Group.	70 - 80 yrs.		80 - 90 yrs.		Over 90 yrs.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
At home.....	38	26	24	31	1	8
In hospital....	24	25	7	11	0	0
	62	51	31	42	1	8

Notifiable Diseases.

The health of the District has been good in respect of Infectious Diseases during 1955. The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases together with that for the previous year and the rate per 1,000. population for the District and for the Country as a whole.



<u>Disease.</u>	<u>No. of Cases.</u>		<u>West</u>	<u>England</u>
			<u>Bridgford</u>	<u>and</u>
			<u>U.D.</u>	<u>Wales.</u>
			<u>Case Rate per</u>	
			<u>1,000. Population.</u>	
Scarlet fever	26	(25) .....	1.08	0.73
Whooping Cough	48	(19) .....	2.00	1.78
Diphtheria	0	(0) .....	0.00	0.004
Measles	393	(11) .....	16.4	13.3
Acute Pneumonia	3	(3) .....	0.13	0.62
Acute Poliomyelitis:				
Paralytic	3	(1) .....	0.13	0.08
Non-Paralytic	0	(0) .....	0.00	0.06
Erysipelas	1	(0) .....	0.04	0.10
Food Poisoning	8	(0) .....	0.33	0.29
Tuberculosis -				
Pulmonary	9	(13) .....	0.37	0.77
Non-Pulmonary	0	(1) .....	0.00	0.11

The figures in brackets refer to the incidence of these diseases in 1954.

### Scarlet Fever.

The figures for the year are practically the same as those for the previous year. Thus the case rate remains the same and is again rather higher than that for the Country generally. All the cases reported were sporadic and no definite outbreak occurred.

### Whooping Cough.

The incidence of this disease rose to that of 1953 and the incidence rate was rather higher than that for the country. This disease remains the most serious infective condition of the commoner fevers and the number of children developing this disease is still rather high. The Local Health Authority has now started using a combined Prophylactic against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and in the course of time it is to be hoped that the control of this condition will be satisfactory.

### Measles.

The figures for this infectious disease were very much higher than the previous year, the number of cases being 393 compared with 11 in 1954. An extensive outbreak of the disease occurred during the first half of the year. This was the usual biennial outbreak which came rather later than the one throughout the Country. The countrywide outbreak occurred during the later half of 1954 and early 1955. Thus, in 1954, the incidence rate for the District was well below that for the Country, but in 1955 the rate is well above that for the Country.

### Acute Poliomyelitis.

Three cases of paralytic acute poliomyelitis occurred during the year. All cases were removed to hospital and recovered with some residual paralysis. The cases were notified in the first three months of the year at approximately 4-5 weeks interval. They had no relation to one another and were sporadic. Fortunately no recrudescence of this disease occurred.



Diphtheria.

Fortunately no cases of this very serious infectious disease were notified during the year. It would appear that the very effective measures taken in the past are bearing very satisfactory results and if the new measures against Whooping Cough and Acute Poliomyelitis are as successful, then the terror of these conditions will be removed and a further tremendous saving in expense and time will result.

Food Poisoning.

Eight cases of food poisoning were notified during 1955. The cases were spread over the year, no outbreaks were reported and all the cases were sporadic. In the previous year there were no cases to report. The incidence in the District compares favourably with that of the Country, but the increase in the rate generally is a cause for alarm, but it is hoped that the new Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, will enable this increase to be controlled.

Enteric Fever.

Paratyphoid and Typhoid Fevers.

A serious outbreak of paratyphoid fever occurred in the County, but no cases were reported in the District. Some weeks previous to this outbreak a local family had been in indirect contact with a confirmed case in another part of the Country, but subsequent tests showed that they had not been infected.

Tuberculosis.

Additions to the Register were 22 cases in 1955, compared with 35 in 1954. Of these additions, 9 cases were fresh notifications of tuberculosis, all pulmonary, and the remaining 12 were cases coming to live in the District.

Of the removals from the Register, seven cases were due to death, in three of which the cause of death was due to tuberculosis, and in the other four, other causes were responsible for death.

A further 12 cases have been removed from the Register due to removals out of the District and also due to recoveries from the disease.

There are thus:-

Additions to the Register.....22 cases.  
Removals off the Register.....19 cases.

The following tables give details of the age groups in both new cases and removals from the Register:-

Tuberculosis in 1955.

<u>Age Group.</u>	<u>New Cases.</u>				<u>Deaths.</u>			
	<u>Respy.</u>		<u>Non-respy.</u>		<u>Respy.</u>		<u>Non-Respy.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-4 years.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 " .....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24 " .....	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34 " .....	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-44 " .....	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-54 " .....	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
55-60 " .....	4	1	-	-	3	-	1	-
and over								
<u>Totals</u> .....	9	13	1	-	4	1	2	-



## General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

### Laboratory Facilities.

#### Public Health Laboratory.

The Public Health Laboratory, being the laboratory for the Nottinghamshire Area under the Public Health Laboratory Service of the Medical Research Council, carries out the following examinations:-

Milk:	Phosphatase Test, Methylene Blue Test, Bacteriological, etc.
Ice Cream:	Methylene Blue Test, Grading, etc.
Food:	Bacteriological examination of foodstuffs.
Water:	Bacteriology of water.
Pathological Specimens:	Bacteriology and pathology of swabs, sputa, etc.

The Laboratory carries out many functions, but the above are the main ones the Department is likely to require. The Service is a most excellent one and is available to the Medical Profession.

#### City Analyst's Laboratory.

Similar examinations to the above are carried out in respect of Milk, Ice Cream and Water. The Laboratory is also able to carry out chemical analysis of food. Mr. W. W. Taylor, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., is an official analyst for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

### Disinfection Facilities.

A steam disinfecter is maintained by the West Bridgford Urban District Council at the Depot for the disinfection of clothing and bedding of infectious cases.

### Ambulance Service.

The Nottinghamshire County Council maintain a service of ambulances at the Depot and an ambulance may be obtained for necessitous cases by contacting the Nottinghamshire County Council Ambulance Control, telephone number Nottingham 88771.

### Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

These services are provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council. The following Clinics are available in the District:-

Melton Road Clinic (Baptist Church, Melton Road).

Child Welfare Clinic.

Monday morning - 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Monday afternoon - 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Thursday morning - 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

A Medical Officer attends on alternate Monday afternoons and every four weeks on a Thursday morning.

## Maternity and Child Welfare Services (Continued)

### Ante-natal Clinic.

Thursday afternoon - 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

### Post-natal Clinic.

Saturday morning - 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon -  
every four weeks.

### Speech Therapy Clinic.

Friday mornings and afternoons. Appointments  
made by the School Health Service.

### Valley Road Clinic (Church Hall)

### Child Welfare Clinic

Wednesday afternoon - 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer attends alternate weeks.

### Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic.

Alternate Tuesday afternoons 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

### Midwifery Service.

The Nottinghamshire County Council provide two Midwives  
in the District:-

Nurse D. Otterson, 19, Luttrell Way, West Bridgford.  
Telephone No. Nottm. 23-2140.

Nurse R. Hayday, 68, Bridgford Road, West Bridgford.  
Telephone No. Nottm. 89060.

### Nursing in the Home.

District Nurses are provided by the District Nursing  
Association for the West Bridgford District and supervised by  
the Nottinghamshire County Council. Nurses are available at  
the following addresses:-

1. Miss S. A. Bloss ) 16, Abbey Circus, West Bridgford.
2. Miss M. M. White ) Telephone No. 23-2773.
3. Miss A. M. Beament, 120, Gertrude Road, West Bridgford.  
Telephone No. 85045.
4. Mrs. L. D. Brown, 138, Wilford Lane, West Bridgford.  
Telephone No. 89687.

### Care of Premature Babies.

The care of premature babies is undertaken by the  
Nottinghamshire County Council. The Paediatric Consultant,  
Dr. Blandy, is available for consultation in these cases, his  
services having been made possible on a part-time basis by the  
Sheffield Hospital Regional Board.



### Paediatric Consultations.

The services of Dr. Blandy referred to in the previous paragraph are available for all children up to school leaving age. A clinic is arranged by the Local Health Authority and cases are referred to it on the recommendation of the County Medical Officer. The County Council maintain a consultant Clinic in Clarendon Street, Nottingham.

### Ophthalmic Consultations.

The services of a Consultant Ophthalmologist are made available to all children up to school leaving age. Appointments are made after reference to the County Medical Officer. The services of this Consultant are provided on a part-time basis by the Regional Hospital Board.

### Dental Services.

The County Council maintain a dental clinic at Loughborough Road, for the dental care of children and ante-natal and nursing mothers. All treatment is provided free, including the provision of dentures if required.

### Care of Unmarried Mothers, etc.

This work is supervised and administered by the Nottinghamshire County Council, who have an Almoner service for this purpose.

### Day Nursery.

The Local Health Authority maintain a Day Nursery with 25 places for babies and toddlers at 68, Bridgford Road.

### School Health Service.

This service is administered by the Nottinghamshire County Education Authority. Clinic facilities are available as below:-

#### School Clinic (Parochial Hall) -

Friday morning - 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

A Medical Officer is in attendance. Cases are referred, if considered necessary, for consultant opinion if the patient's private medical attendant agrees.

### Vaccination and Immunisation Services.

#### Vaccination Service.

This is administered by the West Bridgford Urban District Council on an agency basis for the Local Health Authority. The following figures represent the year's work, including the cases dealt with by the General Practitioner Service:-

	<u>Under 1 yr.</u>	<u>1 year old</u>	<u>2-4 yrs.</u>	<u>5-14 yrs.</u>	<u>15 years &amp; over.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Primary Vaccination..	176	26	8	6	21	237
Re-vaccinations.....	-	-	-	8	52	60



### Vaccination Service (Continued).

The above figures are fairly good but it is felt that there is room for much improvement. Every effort is made by all Health workers to obtain the maximum effect. No cases of any complication following vaccination were reported.

### Diphtheria Immunisation Service.

This service is again run on an agency basis for the Local Health Authority.

The following figures represent the total number of children protected against diphtheria in the District up to the end of the year:-

Age at 31.12.55 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1955	1-4 54-51	5-9 50-46	10-14 45-41	Total Under 15
Last complete course of injections (primary or booster)					
<u>A.</u> 1951 to 1955	35	1,012	817	64	1,928
<u>B.</u> 1949 and earlier	-	-	414	696	1,110
<u>Totals</u> =	<u>35</u>	<u>1,012</u>	<u>1,231</u>	<u>760</u>	<u>3,038</u>

This table demonstrates the number of children who have received a full course of protection during the last five years and also the total number of children protected against Diphtheria.

The Immunisation state remains satisfactory and every effort is made by the General Practitioners and all Health workers in the District to obtain the full protection of all children before they reach the age of one year. The Ministry's target is for 75% of all babies to be protected before they reach their first birthday. It has been estimated that for the first half of 1955 the number of children immunised throughout the whole country under the age of one year is only 38%. I am of the opinion that the figures for the West Bridgford Urban District are much better than this, but every effort will be made to ensure the maximum possible results.

It is interesting to compare the conditions in 1948 with those for 1955 and the following facts are available for the country as a whole:-

In 1948 - Number of notifications of Diphtheria -	3,575.
" 1955 - " " " " " "	161.
" 1948 - Number of deaths from diphtheria -	156.
" 1955 - " " " " " "	11.

The tremendous saving financially and in prevention of permanent ill health is very ably illustrated by these figures.

### Whooping Cough Vaccination.

Since October, 1955, the Local Health Authority has made available a supply of combined prophylactic against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. This enables a child to be protected by injections against these diseases, the immunising material being a mixture of substances conferring protection against these illnesses. Since the scheme was introduced there has been very little demand for protection against Diphtheria alone and parents are very anxious that their children shall not develop Whooping Cough.

It is anticipated that the high state of immunity against Diphtheria in the population will thus receive an additional boost with this demand for the combined prophylactic and it is to be hoped that the incidence of Whooping Cough will be reduced to the very low level of that of the former disease.

### Home Help Services.

The Local Health Authority provide a home help service and assistance can be obtained for necessitous cases on request from the County Medical Officer. The service covers the following types of cases:-

- (1) Maternity cases;
- (2) Mothers of young children when requested by a Medical Practitioner;
- (3) Cases of illness when no other help is available;
- (4) The aged and infirm.

No nursing attention can be given as this is not the duty of the service, which caters for housework and the preparation of simple meals, etc.

The cost of a whole time home help for a full 42 hour week may be considerable to the home, but it is considered by the Local Health Authority and part or the whole may be remitted in necessitous cases.

The value of this service is very great to the community and leads to a very considerable saving in hospital beds, accommodation for old persons, etc. The financial saving to the country is very considerable, particularly if people can be maintained in their own homes.

### National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

It was necessary to take action under this Section in order to deal with an old Lady who was suffering from chronic ill-health and who was in need of care and attention. This necessitated attendance at the Magistrate's Court in order to obtain authority for her removal to hospital. Action was, in this case, taken under the amending Act. This old Lady subsequently came home very much improved, but her condition gradually deteriorated and she voluntarily went back into hospital and eventually died there.



National Assistance Act 1948, Section 47.- Continued.

The Welfare Officer for this purpose is:-

Mr. G. S. Exley, The Council Offices, The Hall,  
West Bridgford. Telephone No. 89651.

Mr. Exley is also the Duly Authorised Officer for the Mental Health Service.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supplies.

The whole of the District is supplied with water from the Nottingham Corporation Water Department with the exception of two houses which obtain their supplies from a shallow well.

The water supply is satisfactory in quantity and quality and has no plumbo-solvent action.

Drainage and Sewerage.

There is no change to report since the last annual report apart from extensions to new properties erected during the year.

Public Cleansing.

The removal of household waste is dealt with by the Surveyor's Department to the Council. Disposal is by means of controlled tipping. This work is well maintained and the reclamation of the land by the controlled tipping will be a valuable asset to the District.

The recovery of salvageable materials is effectively carried out.

Smoke Abatement.

This subject is dealt with in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year 1955.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
West Bridgford Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my annual report for the year 1955.

The following is a list of the inspections and re-inspections  
made during the year:-

	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Re-inspections.</u>
Notifiable Diseases	70	8
Sanitary Defects	92	432
Housing Defects	158	668
Sec.47. N.A. Act	10	-
Dustbins	199	151
Shops	232	-
Factories (with power)	87	-
Factories (without power)	36	-
Bakehouses	36	-
Laundries	1	-
Outworkers premises	17	-
Smoke Observations and Visits	21	-
Drainage Defects	311	198
Swine, Fowls and other animals	13	2
Water Supply	4	-
Deposits of Refuse	9	3
Caravans	7	1
Petroleum Installations	33	2
Miscellaneous	382	-
Insect Infestations	20	-
Rats and Mice	16	-
Owners, etc. Interviewed	151	-
Food inspections	27	-
Restaurants	33	-
Meat Shops	203	-
General Food Shops	215	-
Fruit and Vegetable Shops	110	-
Fish shops	60	-
Fried Fish Shops	28	-
Ice Cream Premises	46	-
Dairies, etc.	89	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	= 2,716.	1,465
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## COMPLAINTS.

During the year the following 524 complaints were received and dealt with:-

General defects	123
Dustbins	184
Drainage Defects	175
Nuisance from pigs, fowls & keeping of animals	3
Deposits of refuse	6
Insect infestations	18
Offensive odours	5
Smoke nuisance	8
Sanitary accommodation	1
Sour milk	1
	<hr/>
	524
	<hr/>

## RODENT CONTROL.

The Council are still in receipt of a 50% grant from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for this work, with the exception of that carried out at business premises for which a small charge is made.

During the year 292 complaints of infestations were received and dealt with, the operator making 1,619 visits and 782 surveys of individual properties other than those complained of and 304 rat bodies and 185 mice bodies were recovered. On premises where "gassing" was carried out and "spoon baiting" of runs etc. it was not possible to recover all the bodies so that the total number of rodents destroyed will be in excess of the above figure.

## HOUSING.

### Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....780.
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....780.
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations..... Nil.
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... Nil.
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... Nil.
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..... 541.

### Remedy of Defect during the year without Service of formal Notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered unfit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers..... 526.



HOUSING (Continued) -

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
  - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs..... 2
  - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
    - (a) By owners..... 2
    - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners....Nil
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts
  - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 1
  - (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after Service of formal notices:-
    - (a) By owners..... 2
    - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners....Nil
- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
  - (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....Nil
  - (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....Nil
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
  - (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....Nil
  - (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered unfit.....Nil

Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV -  
Abatement of Overcrowding.

- Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.....Not known.
- Number of new houses erected during the year:-
- (a) By the Local Authority..... 50
  - (b) By private enterprise.....125



## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Complaints alleging smoke nuisances were followed up and advice and assistance given where necessary.

The deposit gauge at the Council Depot was in use for the whole of the year and extracts from the Analyst's reports are given below:-

		Monthly Deposit.		
Month.	Water Insoluble Matter.	Water Soluble Matter.	Total Deposit in tons per square mile.	Rain in Inches
JANUARY	5.17	4.04	9.21	1.95
FEBRUARY	3.36	4.61	7.97	1.38
MARCH	9.55	5.30	14.85	2.22
APRIL	6.69	2.77	9.46	1.17
MAY	8.50	6.22	14.72	3.60
JUNE	5.76	4.61	10.37	3.33
JULY	6.19	3.00	9.19	1.38
AUGUST	4.18	1.38	5.56	0.28
SEPTEMBER	3.09	3.49	6.58	0.75
OCTOBER	6.65	4.15	10.80	1.53
NOVEMBER	5.30	3.46	8.76	1.32
DECEMBER	4.15	4.25	8.40	1.75
<u>TOTALS</u> =	68.59	47.28	115.87	20.66

These results compare satisfactorily with those from similar districts in other parts of the country but should not, on this account, be viewed complacently. The above table shows that on average 45.96 tons of soot, grit, etc. are deposited on West Bridgford every month, or 551.54 tons per year.

## MILK.

At the end of the year the register showed that there are 9 dairies and 28 distributors of milk in the district.

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1949 consisted of 13 dealer's licences and 6 supplementary licences for the sale of Pasteurised milk, 19 dealer's licences and 5 supplementary licences for the sale of sterilised milk, and 11 dealer's licences and 6 supplementary licences for the sale of tuberculin tested milk. Supplementary licences are issued to dealers whose business premises are outside this area and who have been issued with dealer's licences by other Authorities.

The production of milk on farms is now under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries who operate through the County Agricultural Executive Committee. The production of Pasteurised and Sterilised milk is under the control of the County Council.

During the year 82 samples of milk were taken and submitted for analysis comprising 24 tuberculin tested pasteurised, 37 pasteurised and 21 sterilised.

## MILK (Continued)

Two pasteurised samples failed the Methylene Blue test. The Analyst's remarks suggested that this failure could have been due to the shade temperature at the time being above 65°F. This test becomes unreliable above this temperature.

## ICE CREAM.

There are now no local manufacturers of ice cream, all supplies coming from outside the area. Checks are made on retailers' premises at frequent intervals.

## FOOD.

The food shops in the district are quite satisfactory. No slaughtering takes place within this district, fresh meat being obtained mainly from the Nottingham abattoir where it is inspected by the City Sanitary Inspectors. Regular visits are paid to cafes and other food preparing premises and advice and instruction is given where necessary.

The Council has adopted the Model Byelaws of the Ministry of Food relating to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air. It has not been found necessary to take any action under these Byelaws.

The following items of food were voluntarily surrendered by shopkeepers when found to be unfit for food:-

1 sheep carcase	66 lbs.	Tinned fruit	371 lbs.
Coley fillets	21 "	" Marmalade	3 "
Cod Roe	28 "	" Puddings	11 "
Tinned corned beef	37 "	" Spaghetti	2 "
" Ox tongue	18 "	" Potatoes	20 "
" Luncheon Meat	13 "	" Beans in Tomato	3 "
" Veal & Ham Loaf	4 "	" Tomato puree	2 "
" Lambs' tongues	1 "	" Tomato juice	2 "
" Shoulder ham	22 "	Bottled sauces	4 "
" Stewed Rabbit	2 "	Bottled pickles	18 "
" Fish & fish paste	42 "	Prunes	30 "
" Soups	85 "	Malt Extract	7 "

Total - 812 lbs.

I wish to express to the Council my gratitude and thanks for their help and support and also to the Medical Officer of Health, the Health Department staff and to my colleagues in other Departments, my sincere thanks for their co-operation.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

C. WEBB.

Sanitary Inspector.





FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Nottinghamshire County Council, has submitted his annual report on samples taken in West Bridgford during 1955. This shows that the following articles were sampled and found genuine:-

Baking Powder.	Malt and Raisin Bread
Beef Steak with gravy	Margarine
Blue Vein Cheese	Milk (Condensed)
Boric Acid Ointment	Nerve Tablets
Bread Rolls	Orange Drink
Cake Mixture	Orange Squash
Chocolate Mousse	Peas, processed
Chopped Carrot	Penicillin Ointment
Chutney	Pickle
Currants	Potted Salmon
Custard	Pudding Mixture
Dripping	Rum
Dutch Cheese	Sardines in Tomato Sauce
Fillets of Anchovies	Sausage, Pork
Fish Paste	Savoury Spread
Glycerine	Shredded Beef Suet
Ice Cream	Steak Pie
Jelly	Steak and Kidney Pie
Lard	Sweets
Licorice Cigarettes	Tomatoes
Luncheon Meat	Whiskey

In addition a sample of beef suet with flour was found to be slightly deficient in beef fat and the manufacturers were approached in the matter.

Bread containing a spent match resulted in the baker being prosecuted and fined £10.

Of 130 samples of milk 4 were found to be sub standard due to natural causes and the appropriate action has been taken in these cases.

A sample of potted meat was found to contain only 76.3% meat and the manufacturers were cautioned.

A sample of Raspberry Vinegar was found to be made wholly or mainly of Acetic Acid - this was taken up with the Manufacturers and the Pharmaceutical Society.

Of two samples of sausages, one was found to contain a piece of rope; the Manufacturers were prosecuted and fined £10.

In addition 50 samples of Pasteurised and Heat Treated Milks were taken under the Milk (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949-1953 and found to be satisfactory.



FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of the provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	36	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	81	123	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises.	40	40	-	-
<u>TOTAL</u> =	135	199	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	by H.M. Inspector.
Sanitary Convenience (Unsuitable)	1.	1.	-	-
<u>TOTAL</u> =	1.	1.	-	-

PART VII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK.

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c).
Wearing) Making etc.	42
Apparel) Cleaning & Washing	1
Lace, lace curtains and nets.	14
Carding etc. of buttons etc.	5
	<u>Total</u> = <u>62</u>





